

FOR SALE,
Land, of the first quality,
30 acres, lying on Duck Creek,
branch of Elk River into which
40 miles above the confluence
Great Kanaway.
elogram—finely watered—Duck
g every side.
om Mr. Triplett, the surveyor,
00 acres are bottom, as rich as
and that the high ground is
Reider also informs me that he
who have been on the land, and
n the highest terms.
25 miles N. E. of Kanaway
a healthy country, eligibly
offers to the industrious every
flow from judicious tillage and
er acre are expected for this
in hand, and the remainder in
ents; or property in Alexan-
dria will be received in cash.

Thomas Davis,
June.
venience of Families,
encouragement is offered.)
WARD LEE,
direct, near Godby's,
ence on Monday next, the
ant, and continue during the
ery day from 11 o'clock, in
o'clock in the afternoon, to
anner, such dishes as may be
ating either of meats, pre-
bread, on terms that will be
e.
ice Rusk, every even-
k.
read baking continued

SH TEAS.
on board the brig Harmony
New York.
g Hyfon, } Of the large
Skin, } Importation.
be sold on very mode-
James Sanderfon,

ES BACON,
on King Street, has, in
its former stock, added
of Genuine Articles in
Grocery Line,
is all recent complete.
le, on his usual low terms,
ugars, of various qua-

TEAS,
particularly selected
for
family use.

WINE.

aux Brandy,
for family use,
St. Vincents, and New-

Whiskey,
d Cider Vinegar,
Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Pepper, Race and Ground
table use, Pearl Bailey,
e, Soap, Mould, Dipt and
efined Salt, Petre, Florent
ras, Madder, Brimstone,
ent Shot, all sizes, best
ade Gunpowder, Segars,
very best Chewing To-

arranted of a superior qua-
o, Wrapping-Paper. De-
generally every article
which have been select-
disposed of on the very

Stewart
large supply of
ANGINGS,
of the newest fashions.

DAILY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY JUNE 18, 1866.

[No. 1630.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD.
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.
All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.
Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

For Liverpool—direct.
THE SHIP
INTREPID,
Captain SMITH;
The greater part of her cargo
being already engaged, a few
hundred barrels will be taken on
board if immediate application is made to
Marsteller and Young.

FOR SALE,
On board the ship INTREPID, lying at Conway's
wharf,
1500 sacks Liverpool flaved Salt
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of dif-
ferent sizes.
Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware.
One cask Crochets and empty Bottles.
They will be sold low if applied for immedi-
ately and taken from on board.
Apply to
Marsteller and Young.
May 29.

FOR SALE,
ON CONWAY'S WHARF,
28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica
Spirits.
Apply to
Marsteller & Young.

June 3.
35 hds first quality St. Croix
Sugars,
Will be landed to-morrow, from on board the
Schooner Federalist—
For sale, by
Richard Veitch & Co.
June 9.

Colton and Turner,
Have received from New York, and are now
opening at their Linen Store, on Royal Street,
opposite Mr. James Ruffe's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,
brown Hollands, Plaitings, and Tick-burgas.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hemstems, Dow-
els, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyfon
Tea, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks
of Liverpool Salt.
May 9.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salted inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
April 26.

BOTTLED BEER.
To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encon-
venient, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER
will go about town:
When the citizens may supply themselves with
that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle,
to be paid for on delivery.
Orders from the country and shipping or-
ders will be executed on the shortest notice.—
Apply to
T. CRUSE.

May 8.
Cath, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,
(A fine new vessel, about 300
bbls, burthen.) One half the
cargo being engaged, the balance
will be taken on moderate terms, and it addressed
to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. the usual ad-
vances will be made.
WM. HODGSON.
June 6.

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP
AURORA,
JOHN FITZGERALD, Master;
Burthen about 350 hogheads of
tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport
the 8th inst., and wait in Hampton Roads for
orders. Should immediate application be made,
she would, doubtless, be here in 8 or 10 days,
and in complete order for the reception of a car-
go.

Lawson and Fowle,
Who have now, and from Stock, Ranger,
Five bales Beerboon Gurrahs.
June 10.

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP
A N N,
Charles Bradford, Master;
Burthen 350 hogheads tobacco. She is a fine
strong ship, well found, and will be ready to
take in a cargo in 10 days.
Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
May 31.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.
100 tons Plaster Paris,
70 casks L me,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawson & Fowle,
Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner
Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, } TEAS,
Young Hyfon } of the latest importations.
20 barrels N. E. Rum
93 casks Ballona Gunpowder
10 casks Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyfon and Hyfon Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Cakes Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
30 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.
May 21.

SEED POTATOES.
I have received from New-York,
50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an extra
ordinary good kind, which I will sell low.
Mordecai Miller.
May 30.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and offers for sale,
20 quarter casks, choice old Sherry
Wine, of the very best quality
20 do. Malaga do.
20 boxes Irish Teas
20 do. Chocolate
50 do. Spermaceti Candles.
June 5.

The Subscriber,
At his manufactory, Water Street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight
White and Brown SOAP.
And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel
He continues the Bottling business as usual, and
has on hand, a large stock of
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,
Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in
hogheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and She-
ward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole
of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to
any ever imported from London.
WM. DUNLAP.
May 12.

Cotton & Stewart
Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.
April 29.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

DAVID P. DEWEES,
Has for sale, on Prince Street, a
Harc's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale,
in bottles, of superior quality. He has fitted
up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of
such as may favor him with their custom and
will be happy to serve them.
June 12.

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale,
4 Casks of London Brown
Stout, of a superior quality.
John M'Donald.
Corner of King and Royal streets.
June 7.

POSTPONEMENT.
Public Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust from
Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel
McCarty to Jonathan and William Schofield, will be
sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present
month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air,
whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac-
cunogue Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining
Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from
Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
June 4.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Schofield.
We have thought proper to
postpone the sale of the above Land
heretofore advertised for the 31st May,
until the 27th of June, when it will be
positively sold.
P. J. & A. S.

PUBLIC SALE.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust from
James Landon and Elizabeth his wife, dated
the 21st of February, 1865, for the purpose there-
by intended, will be sold, on the premises, to
the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of
August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting
22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water Street,
and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and
Prince Streets, in the town of Alexandria; where,
on it erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwel-
ling house.
Thomas Vowell, Trustee.
May 28.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by
James Kennedy, jr. in order to satisfy cer-
tain debts therein specified, due to John Laine,
Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphreys, Gabriel
Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Post, I do hereby
offer for sale by private contract, the whole of
the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr.,
as it was deposited with me; and he not having
complied with the condition therein contained,
and redeemed the same agreeably to his un-
dertaking in the deed of trust, and it being
the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be
worthy the attention of some person in that line
of business. If no proposals are offered to me
before the first day of July, I shall then expose
the same to public sale, together with all the
household furniture conveyed to me by the said
James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the
said deed, under the terms and conditions therein
contained.
James Sanderfon, Trustee.
June 4.

FRESH TEAS.
Now landing from on board the brig Harmony
from New York.
12 chests Young Hyfon, } Of the large
5 do. Hyfon, } Importation.
10 do. Hyfon Skin, }
Which will be sold on very mode-
rate terms by
James Sanderfon.
April 21.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers,
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW,
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, on
at Faucy, } CONSISTING OF } of the following
Rum, Sugar, Coffee, & Cotton.
On a credit which will be made known at the
place of sale.

And immediately after,
Will be sold, on Captain Tucker's wharf,
12 hogheads first quality retail-
ing SUGAR,
On a credit to approved houses,
P. G. Marsteller.
June 17.

For New-York,
The Schooner Harmony,
S. DORRIS, Master;
Will sail in a few days. For
freight or passage apply to the
master on board, or to
John Tucker.
June 17.

WANTS A PLACE,
In a genteel family.
An elderly person who is a very good nee-
dle woman, and will undertake if want-
ed, the care of a family either in town or coun-
try.
Enquire of the Printer.
June 17.

SUGAR, in hogheads and bar-
rels; COFFEE, by the 12 or thousand weight;
SALT, in sacks; HERRINGS,
For sale, by
A. LINDO,
June 16.

LISBON LEMONS.
The subscriber has just received
50 boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS,
which he will dispose of very low by the box or
smaller quantity.
ALSO,
Almonds and Figs in trails, raisins
in boxes—with a general assortment of CON-
FECTIONARY as usual.
Matthew Eakin.
June 16.

Saddle and Harness-making.
JOHN & HENRY PEERCE,
Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public
in general,
THAT they have lately commenced and in-
tend carrying on the Saddle and Harness-
making, in all its various branches, in Mr. Co-
rston's house, on King Street, Alexandria, the
second door below the house formerly occupied
by John Bryan, as a Saddle Shop. Work be-
spoke shall be executed in the most punctual
manner and on the shortest notice. From a due
attention to their business they hope to give ge-
neral satisfaction and merit the approbation of
those who may please to favor them with their
custom.
June 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia, for the
county of Alexandria, made between Richard
Prime, complainant—and the heirs and represen-
tatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants,
will be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY,
the 14th day of June, at the Office House, in
Alexandria, on a credit of six months; one moi-
ety of an annual ground rent of 1 1/4 dollars upon
a lot in Union Street, leased to Thomas Cran-
dall, in which there is erected a three story brick
house; also, one moiety of an annual ground-
rent of 10 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael
Thorn, in Wales's alley, now the property of
Samuel Nichols; on which there is improvements;
also, on a credit of six and twelve months, one
moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt Street, fronting
48 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.
Security will be required on the above property
for the payment of the purchase money.
G. Deneale, Commissioner.
May 20.

The sale of the above prop-
erty is postponed on account of the wea-
ther, till Thursday next the 26th inst.
when it will take place at 1 o'clock:
Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE PAMPHLET, ENTITLED
"An Enquiry into the State of the Nation
at the commencement of the present Ad-
ministration."—LONDON, 1806.

CONTINUED.

IF we can only look calmly at the whole bearings of this question, we shall discover that the advantages which the enemy derives from the assistance of neutrals in carrying on his colonial remittances, and all other branches of his commerce, are serious injuries to his prosperity, and that the neutral flag can by no means cover him from the effects of our maritime superiority.

In the first place the superiority of our navy, which forces him as soon as a war breaks out, to employ neutrals in almost every branch of his commerce, has the obvious effect of creating a great shock to his mercantile affairs. Nothing is more to be dreaded in a trading country, than such sudden and extensive changes as this. Scarcely a merchant in France but must feel the consequences of our instantly transferring all the navigation of the country to the hands of neutrals, and compelling its foreign imports and exports to be carried on circuitously, instead of directly. What should we not expect in this country, if by the sudden occurrence of any event, our whole foreign, and part of our coasting trade were thus new modded, and if by the occurrence of another event, a few years afterwards, it were as suddenly drawn back to its former state? We should undoubtedly tremble for the whole mass of our commercial establishment; and if France were as mercantile a country as England she too would be nearly ruined by so violent a succession of changes.

In the second place, the total suspension of the enemies navigation is an injury of the greatest moment to his general power. It is precisely the sort of injury most desirable to our own interests, and the natural consequence of our naval superiority. While neutral ships and seamen alone are employed in carrying on the commerce of France, her only nursery of maritime power destroyed; she loses her whole chance of gaining a navy; she can neither procure a stock of merchant vessels nor breed a race of seamen to man her ships of war. We are told indeed, the exclusion of her seamen from trade gives her a great command of recruits for her vessels of war; but is this any thing more than a mere temporary supply? When the English navy has taken or destroyed the crews thus procured; or when, in a few years they have died out, whence are their places to be supplied? The trade of France must revive, it must be re-established for some years, before her navy can be placed on the footing that it had when the neutrals began to lend her their assistance, by engrossing her foreign commerce. The ruin of all her hopes of ever acquiring maritime strength is as effectually secured by our naval superiority driving her trade into neutral hands, as it could be by our preventing her from trading at all. And let it be remembered that this is all the injury which it is our interest to make her feel from the war. The destruction of an enemy's trade is not to be desired, in order to annihilate his national wealth. By the individual prosperity of his subjects we ourselves gain; by their progress in riches we improve our own; and though his public revenue may be augmented by the increase of his public wealth, we must necessarily augment our own revenue by increase which our wealth receives from his. It is the "terra potens armis" that we have to dread not the "ubere glorie." It is his progress in arms not in arts that is formidable, and there cannot be a doubt that an expedient which renders him richer and weaker; which augments the opulence of his people, and makes them harmless to their neighbours; which preserves their trade but stunts the growth of their navy, is of all others the contrivance best suited to our interests. The surrender of the French commerce to the neutral nations, is this expedient. It preserves whatever of that commerce which is beneficial to England, and destroys whatever might injure us; it gives us all the advantages of a rich neighbor, and all the security of a weak one. This is the reward of our unexampled naval superiority; it is the glorious fruit of our numerous victories; it is a benefit which provides of itself the means of retaining it; it is a prize which we shall assuredly lose, as soon as we surrender by our impolicy the commercial greatness that

makes us powerful at sea. We may prevent it from passing into the hands of France, indeed; but some other nation must take it from us, if we sacrifice our real prosperity, to a foolish jealousy of the good as well as the bad; a short-sighted desire of annihilating the advantageous commerce of our rivals, and of our own commerce.

But, lastly, the operation of our maritime power upon the naval affairs of the enemy, besides destroying that part of his system which alone it is our interest to injure, confers important benefits upon those whom it is our interest to assist. Not only does the ruin of the French navy by the neutral interference, produce the great advantage of the commerce of France, but it also secures to us, at war, without ruining the offending and peaceable inhabitants, whom we should have no spite against; but it transfers a large portion of commercial wealth, and a capacity of acquiring maritime power, to a nation naturally allied to us, by blood, by the relations of political interest, and by the intercourse of trade. The Americans in particular, with whom our most extensive and lucrative traffic is carried on, and whose friendship is a political view we ought to court, as the only respectable state beyond the influence of our enemy, are gainers by the commerce in question, to an astonishing degree, both as mercantile and military people. How much their commercial gains are our gains need scarcely be pointed out; neither need we show how greatly it is for the advantage of England, and of the world in general, that what the French power loses should pass into the hands of a state where no undue bias, either towards schemes of ambition, or measures of submission to the common enemy, has ever been shown—a state where so many circumstances concur to establish the influence of English principles and connexions; where the other powers of the continent, without having any ground for alarm, may always expect to find assistance, as soon as its means are commensurate with its inclinations.

It is in vain, then, to represent the neutral trade as a complete security to our enemies against the effects of our maritime superiority. The injuries which it is our interest to inflict upon France, are in no wise diminished by the interference of America in her commerce. The French navy is destroyed by ours, and the chance of restoring it may be considered as at end during the war. The revenue of France, in so far as it depends upon colonial produce, we might wish to cut off, but we cannot; for so long as the French people have a taste for that produce, and money to pay for it, they will buy it: it will enter France, and pay duties to the government. The commercial prosperity of France, we have no interest to destroy; but if we had, we could not; and the transference of the trade to neutral carriers, must always protect it one way or another, when a long war, and a total ruin of their naval force, compels the French to embrace this last alternative, as the only chance that is left of importing and exporting commodities.

A further ground of objection to the Americans has been urged with considerable popular effect. The merchantmen, it seems, are now manned in a great degree, by deserters from the British navy. While the emigration of seamen into their service prevents England from putting her ships of war in commission, the Americans are ready to establish a formidable marine upon the ruins of ours, for the maintenance of their disputed claims. It happens, however, to be the necessary consequence of our situation, that such an emigration should take place. The similarity of language and manners, which determines the ordinary course of emigration towards America from this country, has a similar effect upon the emigration of our seamen. The higher wages too, of the American service, and still more, the total freedom from press-gangs, which it enjoys, cannot fail to attract a great number of men from our merchant vessels during a war. But how can this possibly be prevented? No regulation of the government can alter the manners of America, nor make our merchants raise their wages, in order to retain subjects for the impress service. Nor do we seem willing to abolish that mode of supplying our navy, which would probably, if coupled with a rise of wages, have the desired effect.

It is said, however, that we may insist upon a right of searching all American vessels at sea, and impressing the British seamen found in them. Do we mean, then, to deny to our sailors alone, of all classes of the people, a right to leave the country, and seek employment in the territories of friendly powers? It is hurtful to

the commerce of the country, that artisans should go to America and Russia, and we have various laws on our statute book, the fruits of a mistaken policy, framed with a view of preventing such an emigration. But no one can propose, at the present day, to extend such prohibitions, and still less was it ever in contemplation to reclaim the artisans who had actually gone away and settled in foreign countries. A sailor working in an American ship, is only in the predicament of a farmer cultivating an American plantation; and the search of the ship for the purpose of seizing the sailor, would be an act of as violent aggression, as the search of the country for the seizure of the farmer. The only difference between the cases is, that we happen to have the power in the former, and not in the latter.

But by going to war with America, we may prevent the further emigration of our seamen, acquire a right to reclaim those who are already gone. By turning all our vessels into armed cruisers too, and engaging in universal piracy, we might still further enrich ourselves. We have the first navy and bravest people in the world. We may take the sea, as France has seized upon the land; and thus find our profit in preferring war with the whole world, to peace with a single nation, which has rights and advantages repugnant to our supposed interest. After all, however, laying justice out of the question, is it our real interest to quarrel with the only power which remains unshaken by French influence, to lose our intercourse with the nation best calculated for our commercial relations. At this moment, France and America seem of themselves disposed to a rupture; and possibly, before this time, war is declared by the United States against Spain. Ought we not to think well both of the consequences of the contest, and of the value of the matter in dispute, before we abandon so fair an opportunity of adding America to the number of our allies, and of establishing our influence there, upon the only durable foundation of alliances, mutual sacrifices and mutual benefits? The trivial importance of all that could be gained by excluding the neutral traders from the enemy's commerce, has already been shown. No words are required to prove, that the blanks occasioned by some sailors leaving our service will speedily be filled up; that the number of British seamen at the end of a given period will be greater, in consequence of our breeding for the American navy, just as the number of our people is on the whole augmented by the demand for men, which our colonies create. We may feel some inconvenience in the mean time, from the progress of the of the enemy's commerce, and the desertion of our seamen to neutral powers. But our general policy can never be modelled according to such temporary considerations. The evils or difficulties in question, are the necessary consequences of the long war in which we have been engaged. They are part of that succession which the new administration have fallen heirs to—a succession made up of all the dangers and difficulties which a long course of mismanagement and misfortune has accumulated upon the country.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition, was among the matters which President Jefferson thought of importance when he first sent a message to congress in the year 1801.

Since the people have been permitted to peep behind the curtain which concealed the proceedings of congress at the late session, it is discovered, that two millions of dollars have been appropriated for defraying any extraordinary expenses which might be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. What sort of appropriation is this? It is said to have been moved in congress by a representative from Massachusetts, who has not only made one play and two orations, but has been dubbed a Doctor of Laws in the state of Rhode Island. Five years have not elapsed since the doctrine of specific appropriations was inculcated in the President's message. When the motion was made about the two million of dollars, was that message forgotten, or was it thought to be outlawed like a trespass or misdemeanor? Two millions of dollars for extraordinary expenses! Will a doctor of Laws call this a specific appropriation?

If the object was a bona fide purchase of territory, this was a specific purpose susceptible of definition. But if the two millions were intended only to pay such contingent expenses as might be incurred abroad for secret services, we may imagine

a cause for distinguishing the object under a vague generality of expression. When recourse is had to the mollifying donative called *douceurs*, is it the mode to act openly? Affairs are ordered otherwise in France. If the two millions were not intended for *douceurs* to particular agents, but were to be paid into the French treasury as a pledge of the future homage of the American government to that of France, an avowal of this purpose was hazardous. It would excite abhorrence in the United States; and, in addition to this, it might not be pleasing to the French government, as it would not leave a pretext for boasting of French generosity.

Reducing the undefined field of discretionary powers over money, was recommended in the same original message. Two millions of dollars for any extraordinary expenses! This amount of property is all thrown into the common field of contingencies. How much is the field reduced by this operation? The act of appropriation allows the two millions to be applied, under the direction of the president of the United States, for defraying any expenses of foreign intercourse, if they are but extraordinary. It would insult the public understanding to pretend that this is a compliance with the recommendation about circumscribing discretionary powers over money.

But the message of 1801, does not contain the official recommendations of President Jefferson, which have been renounced in practice by men who wish to be thought his friends or followers. In the public message at the opening of the last session of Congress, he stated the failure of negotiation between this country and Spain, in connection with the violence committed on our territory by regular officers and soldiers of the Spanish government, and spoke with unusual verity of wrongs suffered from that power. He called the attention of Congress to the nature of the injuries, the necessity of meeting them by force, and the importance of making preparations. Afterwards the house of Representatives received a private message from the President. It was sent on the 6th of December, and undoubtedly related to affairs with Spain. This second message has never been published; but it was referred to a select committee whose report upon it has been published; & we find it noticed in a circular letter from Mr. Garnet, one of the representatives from Virginia. From him we have direct testimony, that the private message contained no sentiment in opposition to the public one. It appears, however, notwithstanding every thing said and recommended in both the messages, that a majority of Congress would not authorize the president to raise a body of temporary levies, if in his judgment they should be wanted, for securing the southern frontiers against Spanish violence.

Mut we believe that the judgment and patriotism of that majority were seduced by some secret influence? It is said to be part of the French system to have secret agents in different countries, who are frequently unknown to their public agents and assume various characters the most regularly to disguise their real employment. If the managers of this system wanted the *argent*, *beaucoup d'argent*, and the United States were to be flooded with it, it is not an object with the agents of the secret police to devise means for persuading a majority of Congress that money and not arms, should be employed for securing protection? In proportion as the country should be unprepared for defence, the demands for money might be increased, and the plan of flooding could be executed more thoroughly.

NEW YORK, June 14.

By captain Smith, of the brig Resolution, in twelve days from the island of Trinidad, we learn that some time before he sailed, admiral Cochrane, dispatched his son in the Jason frigate, with the Flying Fish tender, to cruise on the coast of Barcelona and Caracas, for Miranda, with assurances to him (general Miranda) that every aid should be given in the power of his squadron, to assist him in his enterprise. A few days previous to the sailing of the Resolution, the Flying Fish tender returned to Trinidad; and the Lilly sloop of war sailed to leeward to join the Jason. No communications of a public nature were made on the return of the Flying Fish; but the prompt sailing of the Lilly sloop of war was the subject of much conjecture. There were no accounts of Trinidad of the capture of Miranda's two schooners. A report from Cumanna states, that the armors employed by the government to repair muskets, after they had carried them to the stores in good order, and afterwards found entirely unfit for use were taken up and executed.

We have been favored by a respectable merchant of this city, with the following letter received at Liverpool from Elsinore.

"Elsinore, 12th April.

"We take the liberty to advise you that under date of the 22d ult. an ordinance was passed, directing that unless American ships, as well as others from America,

were provided with bills of that country, signed, either by Russian, Prussian, or Swedish consuls, they would be subject to quarantine, although they may have certificates, yet it is expected, that bringing with them such American health. However, in case having such bill of health, provide themselves with one, port of discharge, attested by a Danish or Russian consul. Yesterday, an American from for want of such attest, met difficulty."

Foreign Intelligence

We are indebted to our correspondent at New-York for the following additional foreign articles:

LONDON, April

The British minister at Hamburg, and obtained his passport was expected at Husum on this month, on his way to

The obstruction of the trade, in consequence of the late adopted is most severe. Goods have of course grown in price; and a general prevalence among every description of

The order for blockading the Elbe, and the other rivers was not known at Hamburg last; it created the utmost alarm. An opinion prevailed there would be compelled by France against Denmark, in case of the latter to shut her ports against this country.

It will appear from the inserted in our paper of the king of Sweden, not alarmed by the movements of troops, or the menaces of the sea, is resolved not to resign the Electorate of Hainaut right bank of the Elbe.

Dumouriez is at present Pomerania.

Private letters from Dublin, the county of Wicklow, and companions who were shipped by Bay, rose upon the crew and carried the vessel into

The mail due on Wednesday morning. It has not such late news as the mail yesterday; but from the frontier Vienna, there is little that the passage through Dalmatia, has been granted troops. But these troops are to procure provisions; both sides the Adriatic having been by Russia, in a state of

"It is asserted, that yesterday between the courts of France, a convention, in which the former concedes to the passage for its troops by Trieste, for Istria and V. the number of these troops is stated; some carrying 45,000, others to only 30,000. It is a matter of indifference being once granted, would not be any difficulty. Although from the demand was made on his success, the news of the nevertheless caused a great among the public, and the que, Russia foresaw this and in consequence, we letters received from the commander in chief of the divisions under his order not only that port, but also two coasts of that sea, strictly every ship that

To this order is annexed every species of contraband provision, or arms, and a copy of these instructions the Asia, the admiral's "Ragusa itself is situated ports which will be subject to distressing to a great and particularly to the H. It should seem as if the upon the Continent were to be avoided. It is clear the belief which Bonaparte entertain, that Austria, Nuovo and the Mouths be delivered up to him the surrender of them to been the effect of connivance two points. It is said, that

distinguishing the object under
erality of expression. When
ars, is it the mode to act opo
are ordered otherwise in
the two millions were not in
ndoucers to particular agents
be paid into the French treas
ge of the future homage of the
government to that of France,
this purpose was hazardous
cite abhorrence in the United
in addition to this, it might
ing to the French government,
not leave a pretext for boasting
generosity.

the undefined field of econo
d thereby circumscribing dis
powers over money, was re
in the same original messag
as of dollars for any extraordi
This amount of property
into the common field of con
How much is the field reduced
ation? The act of appropriat
the two millions to be applied
rection of the president of the
s, for defraying any expenses
intercourse, if they are but ex
It would insult the public
ing to pretend that this is a com
the recommendation about
ing discretionary powers over

assage of 1805, does not contain
commendations of President Jeff
ve been pronounced in practice
to be thought his friends or favor
public message as the opening of
of Congress, hesitated the failure
between this country and Spain,
with the violence committed on our
regular officers and soldiers of the
ment, and spoke with unusual le
aged suffered from that power. He
ited of Congress to the nature of
the necessity of meeting some of
and the importance of making
Afterwards the house of Represen
or private message from the Pre
sent on the 6th of December, and
lated to affix his with Spain. This
he never been published; but it
to a select committee whose report
not published; and we find it notice
ter from Mr. Garnet, one of the
from Virginia. From him we
timidity, that the private messa
time in opposition to the public
s, however, notwithstanding every
recommended in both the messa
of Congress would not authorize
part a body of temporary levies,
that they should be wanted, for
them frontiers against Spanish vi

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of the French Revolution, by some
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YORK, June 14.
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"Elsinour, 12th April.
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having such bill of health, they ought to
provide themselves with one from the last
port of discharge, attested either by the
Danish or Russian consul. We had, yea
terday, an American from Lisbon, who,
for want of such attest, met with much
difficulty."

Foreign Intelligence.

We are indebted to our attentive corres
pondent at New-York for the following
additional foreign articles:—Register.

LONDON, April 29.

The British minister at Berlin has de
manded and obtained his passports. He
was expected at Husum before the end
of this month, on his way to England.

The obstruction of the trade of Ham
burgh, in consequence of the measures
lately adopted is most severely felt: En
lish goods have of course greatly advanc
ed in price; and a general dissatisfaction
prevails among every description of peo
ple.

The order for blockading the Weser,
the Elbe, and the other rivers of Germany
was not known at Hamburg until Tuesday
last; it created the utmost consternation.
An opinion prevailed there that Prussia
would be compelled by France to declare
against Denmark, in case of the refusal of
the latter to shut her ports against the trade
of this country.

It will appear from the declaration
inserted in our paper of this day, that
the king of Sweden, not in the least
alarmed by the movements of the Prussian
troops, or the menaces of the Prussian cabi
net, is resolved not to retire from that
part of the Electorate of Hanover on the
right bank of the Elbe.

Dumourier is at present in Swedish
Pomerania.

Private letters from Dublin state, "Dwy
er, the county of Wicklow rebel chief, & his
companions who were shipped off for Bota
ny Bay, rose upon the crew on the voyage,
and carried the vessel into the Brazils."

The mail due on Wednesday, arrived
this morning. It has not of course bro't
such late news as the mail which arrived
yesterday; but from the following letter
from Vienna, there is little reason to doubt
that the passage through the Frioul into
Dalmatia, has been granted to the French
troops. But these troops will find it diffi
cult to procure provisions; all the ports on
both sides the Adriatic having been declar
ed by Russia, in a state of blockade.

Vienna, April 9.

It is asserted, that yesterday there was
signed between the courts of Vienna and
France, a convention, in virtue of which
the former concedes to the latter a free
passage for its troops by La Ponsba and
Trieste, for Istria and Venetian Dalmat
ia; the number of these troops is variously
stated; some carrying it as high as
45,000, others to only 30,000. This last
point is a matter of indifference; the pas
sage being once granted, there probably
would not be any difficulty as to the num
ber. Although from the manner in which
this demand was made no one doubted of
its success, the news of the conclusion has
nevertheless caused a great sensation a
mong the public, and the corps diplomati
que. Russia foresaw this condescension,
and in consequence, we learn, by private
letters received from Trieste, that the
commander in chief of the Russian fleet
in the Adriatic has given directions to all
the divisions under his orders, to blockade
not only that port, but also all those on the
two coasts of that sea, and to examine
strictly every ship that enters or comes
out.

"To this order is annexed an exact list
of every species of commerce which is
reckoned provision, or ammunition of war,
and a copy of these instructions is on board
the Asia, the admiral's ship.

"Ragusa itself is situated among the
ports which will be subjected to these vi
sits so distressing to a great part of Italy,
and particularly to the Hereditary States."

It should seem as if the renewal of war
upon the Continent were almost impossible
to be avoided. It is clear, notwithstanding
the belief which Bonaparte professes to
entertain, that Austria will cause Castle
Nuovo and the Mouths of the Cattaro to
be delivered up to him, that he suspects
the surrender of them to Russia to have
been the effect of connivance between the
two courts. It is said, that in addition to

the permission to march French troops in
to Dalmatia through the Frioul, he will
demand the co-operation of the Austrian
troops with his own to drive the Russians
from the places they occupy. In such a
demand Austria cannot, of course, acqui
esce, and her refusal will be the signal for
the recommencement of hostilities; for
well are we persuaded that Bonaparte,
now that he is sure of Prussia, is anxious
for a renewal of the war with Austria. It
is said that the French troops are approach
ing the Inn, and that a camp is to be form
ed near Brannau.

In the event of a renewal of war upon
the continent, the theatre of hostilities will
be much larger than it was during the last
short contest. It will extend from the
north of Germany to Dalmatia—it may e
ven extend to the Turkish provinces, and
the fate of Christian Europe may be de
cided upon the territories of the followers
of Mahomet.

VIENNA, April 12.

In the course of last week, the French
minister Rochefoucauld had two long au
diences of his imperial majesty, and several
conferences with the minister of state,
count Von Stadion. It is now understood
that a convention has lately been concluded
between count Bellegarde, commander of
Inner Austria, and general Andreosi. Ac
cording to this convention, 40,000 French
troops are to march through Frioul and
Croatia to Dalmatia; but in the Austrian
territory they are to pay for all necessary
supplies in specie. This convention is
communicated to the court of Petersburg,
and represented as a consequence of the
Russian troops having taken possession of
Cattaro.

MUNICH, April 10.

The French, it is said, will form a camp
in the neighborhood of Brannau.

MEMMINGEN, April 10.

Marshal Ney has still his head quarters
here. His corps consists of 105,000 men.
It is said, that in a certain case, the whole
of these troops are to march to Italy thro
ugh the Tyrol.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

MR. SNOWDEN,
PLEASE to give this
character a place in your extensive and use
ful paper, and please a near relation to the
deceased.

THE character of the late honorable
DANIEL DULANY, esquire, who died in
Baltimore town, on the 20th of March
1797.

ENDOWED by nature with excellent parts,
he lost not the opportunity afforded him of
acquiring knowledge; and he entered on
the study of his profession, with a mind
stored with treasures of science and litera
ture. In this profession he acquired an
eminence, which it is the lot of few indeed
to attain; and his name will go down to
posterity, not only as the name of a very
great lawyer, but also one of indefeasible in
tegrity. He seems to have engaged in the
study of the law, not so much with a view
to acquire fame and wealth as of maintain
ing justice, and defending the rights of his
fellow men. Those who availed them
selves of his professional abilities found
him candid, sincere and honest; requiring
for his labors a moderate but well earned
reward. To the poor he gave advice and
assistance, like a disinterested friend, and
instead of exacting a reward he sent them
from him, with a more substantial subject
of remembrance than words. The poor
indeed, in all situations found in him a
friend and benefactor, and it is a remark
able proof of the benevolence of his heart,
that he would never receive from a widow
or an orphan the smallest remuneration for
the most diligent services. Amiable ex
ample!

TALENTS like his did not escape notice,
and his labors were not confined to his pro
fessional duties. He filled some of the
highest offices under the proprietary gov
ernment, with honor to himself and ad
vantage to the public. In the memorable
year of 1766 when Great Britain attempted
to raise a revenue from America by the
stamp act; he wrote a pamphlet, entitled,
"Considerations on the propriety of Tax
ing the Colonies." This pamphlet was
read in the House of Commons, in Eng
land by the late lord Chatham, the father of
the late Mr. Pitt, prime minister. The
explanation given in that book of the Brit
ish right to tax America, was universally
admired by every man of sense, both in
England and America. It was not in his
professional character only but in all the

relations, which he sustained, that he exhi
bited his integrity, his friendly disposition,
his promptitude to lessen the weight of ca
lamity, and to increase the stock of human
happiness; providence smiled on his exer
tions and crowned him with a noble fortune
of which he made a generous use. His
extensive information, his great political
knowledge, his acquaintance with books,
with men and with manners, enabled him
to instruct, as well as to please, and the
wisest might leave his company with an
augmented stock of knowledge and de
light.

The sloop Lark was taken on the 14th May,
by the British government brig Nimble, an officer
and three men were put on board, and she was
ordered to Tortola for adjudication; but meeting
with contrary winds, she sailed onward, and the
vessel growing short of provisions and water,
the officer thought proper to give her up to Capt.
Smith, who has brought her into this port.
[Charleston Times.]

CURE FOR THE AGUE.

The celebrated French Chemist, B. nillon Le
grange, has lately recommended, as an effectual
cure for the agues and fevers, the gizzards of
white fowls, which he has been in the habit of
using for upwards of forty years; and out of 1000
cases, eight tenths have succeeded. The giz
zards are dried, and pulverized as follows:—
First, clear away the gravel they contain, and
lightly wash them; then put them on a string,
and hang them in the sun or near the fire to dry,
after which they must be reduced to powder, sifted,
and kept in a bottle closely corked. The dose
is a drachm for adults, and from half a drachm
to a scruple for children, mixed in half a glass of
wine; and, in cases of ague, swallow half an
hour before the fit comes on. The dose often
repeated, generally cures. It is the gizzards
of fowls and turkeys only, and not those of ducks
or pigeons.

Cure for deafness.—Mr. Stinckoff a merchant
at Moscow, was deprived for half a year of the
faculty of hearing, and submitted to various ap
plications without success. At last he filled his
mouth with the smoke of tobacco, closed it firm
ly as well as his nostrils, and thus compelled the
smoke to find a passage through the ears. The
next day he felt a crash in each ear, and ever
since his hearing has been perfectly restored.

The following account of a chicken with a
human countenance, is copied from the London
Monthly Magazine.

A short time since, a Jew exhibited for mo
ney at Posen, in South Prussia, a chicken with a
human countenance. This chicken was hatched
as an estate near Wrechen (Pol. Wiesznie) in
the district of Posen; and the Jew had accepted
of it as an equivalent for a small Tailors bill
due to him from the owner of the estate who as
serted that another similar formed chicken had
been at the same time hatched by the same hen;
but soon died. The chicken which was shown
by the Jew survived, and had a very lively ap
pearance, was full grown and above a year old.
The body was covered with variegated feathers,
and as far down as the part of the neck where the
head begins, in no respect were distinguished by
any singularity from other chickens. The head
did not exceed in size that of other chickens;
but it was without feathers and covered with a
skin of somewhat bluish colour. The sockets of
the eyes were shaped exactly as in a human coun
tenance, and over them two arches of very fine
down formed regular eyebrows. The upper part
of the bill was bent and blunted off as to form a
well shaped nose, except that it was of a horny
substance. Under the nose a regular human
mouth, with lips, and two rows of closely united
white pointed teeth, completed this singular *lusus
nature*. The tongue was rounded and shaped
like a human being on a diminutive scale, that,
to discover it, there was not the least occasion to
cut in the aid of the imagination. The above
account of this phenomenon was signed and pub
lished by M. Schwarz, a gentleman holding a
respectable office under the Prussian government at
Posen.

From the Companion.

THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence,
which has been passed upon every creature inha
biting this ball of earth, how insignificant ap
pear those low pursuits which agitate the toiling
race of men. He who has been for a series of
years building airy castles, and preparing for
future years of enjoyment; who has been filling
his barns with plenty and his stores with abun
dant; how is he astonished when to him is sent
this awful summons! His proud projects vanish
into emotions, and more worthless than chaff
appear those vast designs of grandeur which had
called forth all the energy of his mind. Not so
the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight.
To him death comes not unlooked for; he knows
it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices
in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by
the hope of glory, he sinks not under the ren
dings of pain; the agonies of disease are consider
ed as the price of his passport to a happier state;
and, resigned, he receives the cup of affliction.
The death of the Christian is the revival of faith.
Those who stand at his bed side, who behold him
throw off the shackles of mortality, his coun

enance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips
uttering praise—must surely be convinced that he
has followed no "unnecessarily devised fables,"
and even Skepticks must be induced to with
draw their latter end might be like his.

Power of inward Feelings.—'Tis strange yet
true, that according to our feelings we behold
external objects by a kind of wonderful sym
pathy: it seems as if inanimate nature participated
in our joys and griefs; when we are pleased,
we think, and Milton says, that the earth gives
signs of gratulation. But when black melan
choly sits within our souls,

"She round us throws,
A death like silence, and a dread repose;
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling flood,
And breathes a browner horror o'er the woods."



SHIP

Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED,
Brig Economy, Captain E. P. Smith,
10 days from Rhode Island—Lime & Dry
Goods—to the Captain.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next,
Will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the
concerned, the following goods:—
One sole Ravens Duck,
One do. White do.,
Twenty pieces Heddins,
Thirty pieces Baggins.
Philip G. Marshall.

June 18.

Just Published,

By ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, KING
STREET.

(A new Edition, considerably enlarged)

A New Introduction to Reading;

OR,
A Collection of Easy Lessons,

Arranged on an improved Plan:

Designed as an Introduction to the Speller;

English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.

To which is prefixed,

L. Murray's Rules and Observations,

For affixing Children to read with Propriety.

Price, bound in Leather, 2s 6d.

Lately Received,

A supply of Writing Paper, Quills, &c.

Pen-Knives.

June 18

ELIAS ROTNER,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

KING STREET, two doors bet w WASHINGTON

STREET, ALEXANDRIA;

KEEPS constantly on hand, for sale, an af

fortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Sad

dles and Brides; elegant silver mounted Swift

Whips, of all sorts; Coach and Waggon Har

ness, of all sorts; and Fire Buckets, all of

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms

for cash.

June 18.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

200 barrels New-England Rum,

150 bolts best Ruffin Sail Canvas,

100 do. Ravens Duck,

6 bales Beebeon Gurrachs,

2 do. fine Blue Baltas,

A few pieces French Duck, and Tickleburgs

of stout quality.

Irish Linens, Britannias, Plaitillas, &c.

June 18.

Just Arrived,

And for sale, at Mr. Eliza Jarvey's store,

An excellent assortment of Hou

shold Furniture,

Of the newest fashions, made of handsome Maho

gany and well executed;

Consisting of the following Articles:

Swell'd Desks; Side Boards; Se

cretary and Book Cases; Ladies' and Gentle

mens' Secretary and Writing Desks; Portable

Writing Desk; Swell'd and Straight Bureaus;

elegant S. R. cornered Card Tables; Painted do.

four feet Dining Tables; Light Stands; Bed

steads; Straight Desks.

A L S O.

Some quilts of excellent Cordage

and Spun yarn; double & single Blocks; Trunks

of all sizes; Women's Shoes of various colours;

Potatoes by the barrel; Earthen Ware; Bamboo

Chairs, &c. &c.

The subscriber would thank any

Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, who

wish to supply themselves to call, as he expects

to leave Town soon.

Also—For Sale or Freight,

THE CHOSEN

FOX,

Barthen forty one tons, six months old, well

found. Apply as above,

Samuel Harris.

June 18.

d3t

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS Alexander Bickerton hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Henry May, nadier, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Alexander Bickerton, that on Saturday, 21st of this month, between the hours of four o'clock and seven in the afternoon at the court house in Alexandria, the said Alexander Bickerton, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 16th day of June, 1856.

G. Denale, c. c.

June 16.

Hugh Smith,
Has now received by the William and John—the Enterprise, and the Intrepid, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of QUEENS WARE. ON HAND.

GLASS WARE
Liverpool fluted salt
Stone ware
Pipes
New-Castle grindstones
Black bottles
Window glass, &c. &c.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,
Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter cases
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.

A L S O,
100 hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

May 12.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

TO LET,

An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouse,

IN one of the best stands in the town of Alexandria, for the Flour and Grocery Business. The terms will be very moderate if applied for soon.

May 28.

N. B. I have just received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles.

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May, A TWO STORY FRAME-HOUSE, situated on Fairfax Street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or John Adam.

May 3.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit—Apply to the PRINTER, or, THOMAS WHITE, junr. Blacksmith.

April 8.

Brother's Office,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A Broker's Office and Commission Store, At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to call to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, lively, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold at half per cent commission,

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent, and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

It is the only medicine which may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is to perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Anjah Henry, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unwholesome or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females as a certain period of life—bad living, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the
Consumptions, Stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits, Indigestion,
Loss of appetite, Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood, Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections, Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness, Relaxation,
Sensitiveness, Involuntary emissions,
Fluoribus (or whites), Obsolete gleet,
Barrenness, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obliquity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, he and Mary and Christian, Philadelphia, voluntarily make oath as follows, to-wit:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 11, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or fulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to Emetic, for commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old: should no worms exist in the body, but will, with our pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Terebra or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived, but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1804.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very feckly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflicts children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, rings worms, yaws, burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary

effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which is suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching, films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in all applications, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not to be compared with that tormenting salve, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the pernicious bile, and prevent its morbid secretions to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasant, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1856

ROBERT GRAY

Has just received, The first half Volume of Dr. Reed's

NEW CYCLOPEDIA,

Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies, which must be paid for on delivery. May 30.

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomomkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, lanky and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I don't know anything that would make a stranger suspect Jack's elopement sooner than that of calling himself a Baptist, and that of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his shins are flame colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or secures him in jail that I get him again, shall receive Twenty Dollars for the first 20 miles, Thirty Dollars for 30 miles, or Forty Dollars for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30.

The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseers, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1855. Jack then called himself Thomas Harris.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALES

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

At the Ven

Corner of Prince

A Variety of

GROCER

(Particulars of which bills of the

All kind of goods where the prices of which are time be viewed and pur

mitation and prices. Philip G. M

JOHN C

Has for

200 barrels New

150 bolts best Ruf

100 do. Ravens

6 bales Beerboom

2 do. fine Blus

A few pieces French of stout quality.

Irish Linens, Britann

June 18.

FOR

OK CONWA

28 Puncheons 4

Spin

Apply to

Marl

June 5.

36 hhds first q

Su

Will be landed to-m

Schooner Federalist—

For sale, —

Richa

June 9.

FOR

PORK in barrels

New York prime

Hyson Skin and J

Souchong

Ruffia DUCK, and

A few kegs ESSE

DAN

May 6

Colston an

Have received from N

opening at their Lin

opposite Mr. James I

AN ASOR

Irish Linens, D

brown Hollands, Platit

And da

Diapers, Check

hst, Sheetings, Threa

Also

A few chests of

Tea, of the latest imp

of Liverpool Sale.

May 9.

24 hogheads

24 do.

26 barrels Beef, S

1 pipe London Pa

5 boxes Cotton C

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice

Barrels of Clover and

A quantity of red So

100 Shares Marine

For Sale,

Benja

April 26.

BOTTLE

To Morrow morning, a

ragged, each su

A dray with

will go al

When the citizen on

that wholesale beverag

to be paid for on deliv

Orders from the

ders will be executed

Apply to

May 8.

FOR

Two elegant Rid

and harn

On the most reas

short credit—Apply

THOMAS W

April 8.</